Francisco Seamen's Friend Society, and proposine Congressional legislation under the title of "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissions by the judges of the several district courts of the United States of America to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen ongaged in the merchant ships belonging to the United States, and for the further protection of seamen," has been submitted to your petitioners for examination and consideration; that said measure upon such examination and consideration shall measure upon such examination and consideration shall be submitted to the shipping act of Great British," which, after twenty years' experience, has proved to be shipping act of Great British," which, after twenty years' experience, has proved to be shipping act of Representatives as an eminently beneficest, working great good sitic to seamen, to shippers and shippowers, does, with few slight modifications, meet your petitioners approval, and believing that its ensemble to your petitioners approval, and believing that its ensemble the law of the land would accure the sailor against existing abuses that cannot be remedied by mere State legislation; and further believing that it would result also to the benefit and prosperity of the shipping interests of the whole country, your petitioners pray that it may receive the favorable consideration of your Homorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

Signed to the second the same of Representatives in Congress assembled.

Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

Signed in behalf of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and by order of the Board of Trustees, at a meeting held for the purpose at the rooms of the society, in the city of New York, February 4, 1870.

WM. A. ROUTH, President, H. LOOMIS, I. Cor. Secretaries.

I am instructed by the directors of the New York Seamen's Association, incorporated May 2, 1899, and whose design is kindred with that of the American Seamen's Friend Society, to join in the foregoing petition.

CHARLES C. DUNCAN.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Means-Where it Comes From-

Weem it Belongs to and

Where it is Going to.

If you saye me as I love you No knife can cut our love in two.

An interesting anniversary, the true origin of

which is both vague and traditionary, occurs to-day,

being the recurrence of the ancient annual feasting

and trysting season of St. Valentine. When or why

it was established has never been clearly and

tefinitely traced, but it is an established fact that

it first received popular recognition and was ex-

tensively observed in and under the ancient Roman

empire. It was under the Christian Emperors of

Rome that the neculiar observance of the day and

the day itself was dedicated to St. Valentine, and

under that name it has since been observed and

der that early domination the dowerless and

on that day it was customary for them to assemble

and be provided with husbands by lot under the

presented with a dower. The day was usually one

of great feasting, merry-making and rejoicing, and

ultimately became characterized by much immo-rality and debauchery. This display of viccoussess

t became destrable to check under the Christian

sway of the empire; and as it was found

that the day upon which this ceramony

annually took place was also about the

season of the anniversary of the martyrdom

of St. Valentine its annual observance was by de-

young men and women either plighting their troths in marriage, or as companions and lovers for the in-tervening year, until the next anniversary. Thea they were at liberty to renew the vow if found mu-

they were at interty to renew the vow it found mutually agreeable.

A rather pretty and poetle faney, and one that has undoubtedly much foundation as a fact in natural history, has been connected with the day, to the effect that it is the "pairing" day of song birds, and therefore peculiarly appropriate for the romance and love making which both sexes of the human race attach to it. There is very little question of the fact that if not on the 14th of February, at least about that time, or the middle of the month, many if not all the members of the feathery tribes select their mates for the approaching summer and breeding time.

reeding time.
Of course the presumption is a fair one-that the

Of course the presumption is a fair one-that the custom came to this coentry from Engiand with "our encestors." and it is an equally safe proposition to assert that if the day was not more generally observed and enjoyed by them than by their successors they might as well have left behind them. As the present time, as is generally known, the only feature of observance is the sending of the little billet down which have for some reason been called valentines, to coveted beaux and belies, each paying to obscure the source whence the tender missive emantes, unless the valentine happens to be a very mates, unless the valentine happens to be a very

which it is the representative accordingly

posed persons to gratify a pet piquancy by transmitting very sareastic squibs, couplets and

or sarenstic squibs, couplets and pictures to parties who have at some time incurred the jealousy, dislike or ridicule of others. Still there is one redeeming feture about it, as it undoubtedly aids in the dimination of the national debt by increasing the United States revenues through the postal department. The custom, it is believed, will have failen off very much this year, as, in fact, it has been gradually failing for twenty years past, and will probably ere many years to come be a mere memory, to be extelled as a bygone halcyon time.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Westphalia will

leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg

sender is and estimate the affection

CHARLES C. DUNCAN, President New York Seamen's Association

of the country affords an opportunity for every failbird in the republic to ply his calling, no matter how criminal it may be. Every outrage that is committed is done in the name of "God and Liberty." On the 15th of last month communication between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico was interrupted by a party of "ten men armed with three pistols and three swords," who took by surprise the guard in their quarters in the city of Orizaba, and forced them to surrender. As soon as these fellows were known to be successful hundreds flocked to their standard. The usual pronunciamento was issued, and the people were robbed on all sides. The patriotic term for robbery in Mexico is that of a "forced loan." This is the Mexican idea of liberty. Any bandit who has audacity enough, with a few highwaymen, to stop a carriage and make a haul of fifty or sixty thousand dollars regards himself as a hero, dubs himself general, immediately issues a pronunciamento, and then goes into the business of inciting revolution. This is an everyday occurrence. Revolution seems to be the normal condition of the country. The time is fast approaching when the United States will have to direct its attention towards Mexico.

The Ball at the Tulleries-How the United States and American Society Were Repre-

The Emperor and Empress of France inaugurated the court festivities of the present season by an imperial ball at the Tuileries. This magnificent fete, which came off on the 26th of January, is described in our special correspondence from Paris to-day. The report is worthy of the occasion. Three thousand cuests were present, and, as will be seen from our letter, the royal salons were overflowing with beauty. wit and gallantry; "the lumps shone o'er fair women and brave men." Court dresses, decorations, ribbons and crosses of honor abounded on every side. In the milst of the gorgeous scene, however, and on the high tide of the "flow of soul" and the geniality of a world wide entente, loomed up in all its sable formal-Ity and stinted frigid proportions the United States grand "coat and breeches question," which was duly presented both to their Majesties and their guests on the backs, breasts and nether limbs of Minister Washburne and one of the secretaries of the American Legation. The ordeal of astonished criticism which ensued in the royal reception room was borne bravely and with nerve by the two official personages just named. The only immediate result, so far as observed, was to make our country still better known on the Continent, President Grant being most likely spoken of in connection with our "red tape" rule of "nothing to wear," just as universally as he was after the news of the surrender of General Lee had been received in Europe. Napoleon's Court gained also in celebrity by the event, as Queen Victoria and Reverdy Johnson and Buckingham Palace either forgoiten or ignored. The Emperor appeared sad and melancholy; the Empress beautiful and gracefully condescending in her royalty. The social representatives from America made a very favorable impression on the Court circle. A numerous delegation of our countrymen and fair countrywomen-whose names are reported by our special writer-were presented to the Emperor and Empress, and "all went merry as a marriage bell" to the close.

The Weather in Europe.

It is reported by cable that Saturday was an extremely cold day in all parts of Europe, and from the announcement that the Elbe is completely closed to navigation by ice it an unusua! severity of weath the Continent has not been confined to that one day. Why is it, then, that they have an unusually severe temperature on that Continent while we have a peculiarly mild temperature here? Ordinarily the temperature here on the same parallel is much more severe than in Europe. Places in the same degree of latitude as New York have in Europe no winter at all, and a summer that has for weeks and months such a heat as we have for a few days only. This has always been explained by reference to the Gulf Stream, from which the heated air was driven by prevailing winds across the Continent of Europe. We need not go beyond a reference to this Gulf Stream heat for the explanation of the present difference. This year we have had the benefit of the Gulf Stream and Europe has been without it. There has been a great prevalence of southeasterly winds. What further facts in the economy of nature may account for these winds we do not just now see, but they certainly have given us the warm air that otherwise would have drifted away to modify the severity of European skies.

JOHN KITTS .- We do not know how often the last Revolutionary soldier has died. On the average we think he has died twice a year for the last ten years. But it makes no difference. We are glad to see him alive and in full possession of his faculties once more. John Kitts is the prevailing representative of that former generation, and we think that John is . bona fide representative. He is one hundred and eight years old, and has a sear on the back of his head. Besides, he only claims to have helped to capture Cornwaliis at Yorktown. He does not appear to have nursed Washington or to have shaken his hand and received his benediction in the true Washington style, which all the old negroes in the country claim to have done, and which at one time must consequently have been a very empty honor. On the contrary, old John Kitts seems to be a very worthy old soldier, and, although he never nursed Washington, he Is fully deserving of a large pension.

SPEAKING OF APPOINTMENTS .- The Louis ville Journal-Courier grows caustic upon the reappointment of Jusse R. Grant, the President's father, as Postmaster of Covington, Ky., and says old Jesse "Is seventy years of age, and an awful old chatterbox and tattler. He bas a competency. Never very wise, he has been growing in folly ever since his son began to grow in fortune. He ought to be pickled and preserved and stowed away in one of the glass cases at the White House, the Patent Office or the Smithsonian Institute." That is rather a sharp way of talking of "a fine old Kentucky gentleman"-one, too, who has such samemboxed, was first appointed by Lincoln, uncongental heads adrift.

and it is creditable to his modesty and patriotism that he has no higher aspiration than to be an humble village postmaster.

Quarantine Abuses.

What Quarantine was under the administration of Swinburne and the immaculate republican party the people now have the opportunity to see through the statements of grievances that merchants and shipowners are making to the new Commissioners and Health Officer. When the HERALD was fighting single-handed against these abuses of power these merchants who now speak so plainly were comparatively silent; but we have no fault to find with that, for we knew then that any exposure on their part would have brought down the vengeance of the Quarantine people, since they carried their high-handed measures so far as to suppress even freedom of speech. The merchant who grumbled in public at their exactions found that they pursued his ships and cargoes subsequently with discriminating disfavor, and was compelled in self-defence to hold his peace. But how was it with the press? While we exposed the evil day after day every other journal of the city sustained it, endeavored to cover up or palliate the enormities, and even impugned our motives in exposing them. Let the people now, with the facts before them, judge who was honest and fearless and who corrupt and servile.

Mr. Pendergast stated before the Quarantine Commissioners on Saturday that on his first cargo he was compelled to pay all charges at Quarantine, and was not trusted to bring his ship to the city till the charges were paid. He paid promptly, and therefore the next time his cargo was suffered to come up. He then refused to pay anything but what he was advised was right. His third cargo, though it came with a clean bill of health, was stopped, and he was informed it would be kept thirty days. Such was the penalty for asserting his rights. His ships were only released when he had thrown to Cerberus his sop of three hundred dollars and consented to have the cargo sent up in lighters at twice the usual price. This is one of many similar cases given. The detention of ships at this port has had, as was shown, the effect of increasing freights, Captains will carry sugar to any other port at fifty cents a hogshead less than to this port. Nay, under the operation of our quarantine it was cheaper to send ships to New Haven and then send cargoes thence by lighters. Cargoes could be brought from New Haven to the city on lighters cheaper than they could be brought from Quarantine to the city.

It is evident that we have not been freed any too soon from this practice of highway robbery established at the entrance to the port. We stood it too long, and we do not appreciate even yet the full extent of harm it has done.

Spasnodic Temperance Movements-Hope for the Future.

Every now and then spasmodic temperance movements are started in different sections of the country. At one time Paritanical parsons in New England open the ball. Next our amiable friends in the rural districts of the State of New York take a hand in the dance. Anon Presbyterian and Quaker Pennsylvania spreads her canvas to the temperance breeze. The great West always makes a spasmodic splurge in the temperance and prohibition line whenever there is a dolness in the market for Indiana divorces or Chicago scandal. But these temperance movements are merely bosh in the way of a healthy temperance reform-a reform that should always be recognized as majestic and pre-eminently deserving public encouragement.

Spasmodic efforts are also sometimes made to introduce temperance reforms in various departments of our city government. They receive the prayerful consideration of the tax payers, and one prominent Knickerboker has offered to endow an institution for the future livelihood and comfort of gentlemen exempt from further duties in municipal offices. The business of these departments has always been conducted upon model systems of discretion and propriety. The publication of reports made to the Common Council in this respect are looked for with no little interest. There is the Sheriff's office. Here, we are rejoiced to learn, a spasmodic temperance movement is in progress. Every member of O'Brien's staff has concluded that instead of wasting words in declining an invitation to take a drink it is better to take the drink and discuss the matter afterwards. This is a wholesome reform, if only spasmodic, and saves a great deal of valuable time which the public own.

The employes in the Board of Supervisors, of Police, the Board of Public Health, the Comptroller's office, the Board of Public Charities and Correction, the Croton Aqueduct Board. the Board of Park Commissioners-in fact every department of the city government, except the misnamed Board of Excise-have been struck with a spasmodic sensation in regard to temperance. The example of the New England parsons and Pennsylvania Presbyterians is being followed, we learn, in a

most exemplary manner by our city officials. What has brought about this wonderful reform? Ah! the Legislature at Albany is at work upon the business of revolutionizing the local government of the city of New York. Governor Hoffman has wisely determined to weigh personal reputation and character for sobriety and honesty in making his nominations. It is, therefore, not necessary to own a brown stone front, nor to be consistently inebriated, in order to obtain gubernatorial favor. We trust this, at least, is not a momentary spasm of moral and temperance reformation, but one that will last at least for a month, if not, as it ought, from one municipal election to another.

GENERAL GRANT'S LATEST HIT .- A Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier Journal relates that a letter from Governor Ashley, of Montana, to a friend, was lately read to General Grant. The Governor was rather free in his strictures on Grant's appointees. Finally this passage was read :- "The President has made some bad appointments," &c. Grant 'quietly said, "Well, I think I have, and I'll just remove one of them now." And the order for Ashley's decapitation was made forthwith. This is among the best things Grant has done during his administration. Let him lofty connections. Uncle Jesse, it must be keep up the joke, and send other weak and

## TRLEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

M. Rochefort's Treatment in Prison and Legislative Prospects.

French Speculation in Newspaper Revolutionism and Profits.

FRANCE.

M. Rochefort's Imprisonment and Treatment PARIS, Feb. 13, 1870.

M. Fouville, the friend of Victor Noir and witness of his death, has been discharged from custody.

The other editors of La Marseillaise are still in

M. Rochefort is not permitted to see his fellow

M. Rochefort's Impenchment Motion.

PARIS, Feb. 13, 1870. A proposition to impeach the Ministry was sent ast week by M. Rochefort to a Deputy, to be introduced in the Corps Législatif, but the Chamber re fused to hear it, and after the sitting the Deputy sent it to M. Schneider, President of the Corps.

How Rochefort's Newspaper was Founded and Managed.

Gallgnam's Messenger, of Paris, of the 29th of January, reports the following law case adjudica-

A suit was heard yesterday at the Civil Tribunal of the Seine brought by MM. Sunon & Co. against M. Rochefort, director of the Marseillaise. The plaintiffs had opened a credit of 100,000. for the foundation of that journal on condition that they should have the monopoly of the advertisements. They advanced a sum of 16,550f. as a first instalment, but on hearing that he had applied the money to other purposes they demanded their money back. The defendant then give the contract to another advertising firm. They in consequence claimed not only the resultation of the 16,550f. but demanded 50,000f, as damages, and effected a provisional distraint on the journal and the supend of M. Rochefort as Deputy. As the defendant out not appear the Court gave judgment against him by default and rendered the seizure valid. A suit was heard vesterday at the Civil Tribunal of

CUBA.

Goyeneche Home Again. General Goyeneche again returned to Puerto Prinolpe on the Sth inst.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Meeting of the Legislative Council-Popu San Francisco, Feb. 13, 1870.

The Legislative Council of British Columbia open on the 15th instant. The principal measure to come before it will be one for confederation with the Dominion of Canada. Annexation to the United States is strongly advocated in the papers of the colony.

Cuief Justice Needham, appointed to the Chief
Justiceship of Trinidad, leaves Victoria soon to fill

his new appointment.

Governor Musgrove is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent accident.

MISSOUR!

Railroad Consolidation-Fees of a Legislative Lobbyist-A Wealthy Missourian Too Much Married.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 13, 1870. Missouri Pacific Ratiroad Company yesterday ratified the new contract with the Missouri Railroad Company at the rate of \$67,500 per annum for twenty years, and Mr. Gar rison, the acting president, left for Leavenworth to-day to take possession of the road and arrange for through trains to Atchison.

The protectionists had a large meeting last even ing, at which several speeches were made. A let

ter from Governor McClurg was read taking strong ground against free trace, calling it a pernicious beress and suicidal in its result.

The National Hall at St. Joseph, Missouri, was destroyed by fire yesterday—loss \$19,000.

General Stringfellow, of Atchison, has commenced suit against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for \$10,000, for services in procuring legislation from the Missouri Legislature beneficial to the Railroad Company.

Suit was entered in the Circuit Court yesterday by 55,000 damages. The plaintin states she was mar-fied to Sanford at Terre haute, Ind., in July, 1865, and lived with him until May, 1869, when she dis-covered he was a married man at the time he mur-ried her, and had a family in St. Louis; that he rep-resented himself as being a single man, having a red her, and had a lamily in St. Louis; that he represented himself as being a single man, having large amount of property. She has also filed a pet tion for divorce, and saks the custody of her child two years old, and \$5,000 per annum alimon Sanford as a grandson of Pierre Chouteau, deceased

A Young Man Shot in Church by His Dis carded Lover.

Piqua, Feb. 13, 1870.

While the congregation at St. Mary's Catholic church, in this city, were engaged in worship this morning a young woman named Miss Mary Maher entered the church and took a seat. In a few mo ments thereafter she deliberately took from her pocket a pistol and shot a young man named Thomas Wise, who occupied a seat immediately in front of Wise, after being snot, arose and started toward the entry. The woman pursued him, endeavoring to shoot him a second time, but was prevented by a policeman, who arrested her. The cause of the affair is not fully known, but it appears from various reports in circulation that Wise had promised to narry her, had determined not to fulfill his promise to her and had since engaged himself to another which engagement was announced in church this morning. Wise's condition is rather critical.

Card from Congressman Bennett-Suit Against the Buffalo Commercial for, Libel-One Handred Thousand Dollars BUFFALO, Feb. 13, 1870.

Hon, D. S. Bennett, member of Congress from this district, will issue a card to the public in the morning papers, stating in substance that he has returned from Washington at the earliest possible moment to vindicate his character against the recent malignant attack of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser; that he has instituted proceedings in the court against the proprietors of that journal, and that Hon. Noah Davis and Hon. Benjamin F. Butler nave volunteered their services to prosecute th case here and have been accepted as counsel. He says the recent attack of the Commercial Advertiser is the crowning outrage of a long series to which he has been subjected from the same source. He denies the charges in toto and asks the public to await the result of the judicist investigation instituted. We charges the transcript with sending await the result of the indicate investigation tuted. He charges the Commercial with sending marked papers containing the recent attack to the President, members of the Cabinet and pronuncat Congressmen. He says he will bring the case to trial with the least delay the law will allow. It is understood damages are laid at \$100,000.

## HAVANA MARKETS.

Sugar—All qualities slightly advanced and the feeling in the market is better; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 240,000 boxes, — hads. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas.—To foreign countries, 19,000 boxes and 3,500 hids; to the United States, 6,500 boxes and 2,500 hids; to the United States, 6,500 boxes and 2,400 hids. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard active at 7% a 8% reals per arrobe. Molasses sugar firm at 6% a 7% reals; lair to good refining muscovadoes frimer at 7% a 7% reals. Clayed molasses quiet at 5% reals; lair to good refining muscovadoes frimer at 7% a 7% reals. Clayed molasses quiet at 5% reals. Lard active at 19% in theres and 21% c. in this. Tailow active at 12% Bacon steady at 13% c. Wax buoyant. Tailow \$8 87%; white 312 37%. Petroleum firmer. Potatoes active at \$3 62%. The market is supplied with hams; sait, 190; sugar-cured, 22c. Lumber—Yellow pine duli \$1.3 a 2.50 per thousand. White pine declining, quoted at \$22 50 per thousand. White pine declining, feet is supplied with box; quoted at \$4, a 8% reals. Freights closed steady. Exohange—On London, II per cent premium; on the United States, 60 days agar, gold, par 10 % per cent premium;

MAINE.

Sailing of the British Steamer from Portion for Annapolis, Md. POBILAND, Feb. 18, 1876.

The Monarch sailed for Annapolis at twenty min-utes past ten this morning. She was escorted outside the bay by the Leyden, with the officers of the monitors, their friends and a party of ladies on board, by the revenue steamer Mahoning and the steamtugs Cohasset and Uncle Sam. As the Monarch passed the forts she dipped her colors, and her marine band played "Auld Lang Syne." her marine band played "Auld Lang Syne." The Leyden partied with them off Portland Light with a goodby and cheers, the ladies waying their handkerchiets and the band playing "The Gir I lett Behind Me." At twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, off Alden's Rock, the Monarch stopped her engines, and Mayor Putnam, British Consul Murray and other gentlemen went on board the Cohasset and returned to this city. The Mahoning bore up for Mount Desert and the Monarch shortly after steamed away to sea. Governor Chamberlain and Hon. George M. Weston proceeded in the Monarch on their way to Washington. Commander Curtis, of the Monarch, returned to Portland on the Leyden, and goes to Washington by rail. The Monarch steamed out at half speed, running four boilers, and making about seven knots an hour. The Mantonomah and Terror will start for Boston on Monday morning.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Work Resumed at the Charlestown Navy Yard-Preparations for Docking Spanish Frigates-Suicide in Worcester.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1870. Owing to the orders to have repairs on the steamer Piconderoga finished immediately, 100 of the recently discharged mechanics will be re-employed at the Navy Yard to-morrow. Orders have been received from Washington to

have the dock cleared, preparatory to the recep-tion of the Spanish iron-clad frigates Victoria and Lenitad, which are daily expected to arrive at the in Worcester, Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Emma F. in worcester, Saturous aiternoon, Mrs. Emma F. Barton, of Croyden, N. H., commuted suicide by throwing herself under the wheels of a train of cars on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad while the train was in motion. The wheels of three cars passed over her before the train could be stopped der friends say she was manne.

LOADON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Annual International Exhibition in London Rules and Regulations for Contributors-Appointment of a Commissioner by Presideat Grant. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1870.

The following correspondence, concerning a series of international exhibitions to be held annually in London, has passed botween Minister Thornton, Secretary Fish and Minister Motley :--

retary Fish and Minister Motley:—

Siz.—In compliance with instructions which I have received from the Earl of Clarendon, I have the honor to encose two copies of a letter from her Majesty's Commissioner for the Exhibition of 1851, explaining a scheme proposed to a series of international exhibitions of specimens of work of the art and industry, proposed to be held annually in London the arts exhibition to take place in 1811, and I am likewise desired to express the hope of the Commissioners that case foreign government will appoint at an early period a commissioner for the purpose of conterring with her Majesty's Commissioners. dissipance for the commissioners.

I have the bonor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient and humble servant, EDWARD THORNTON.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

EDWARD THORNTON.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH.

OFFICE OF HEM MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE ETHINITION OF 1851,

JULY 20, 1852.

SIR—I am directed by her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acquaint you for the information of the Earl of Charendon that they have resolved to initiate a series of international exhibitions of selected specimens of the works of fine art and industry, to be held annually in London, and the first of which will take place in 1851.

See md—The general principles which will regulate these international exhibitions are explained in the accompanying announcement, which her Majesty's Commissioners request that you will move his Lordahip to have the kindness to make known to the representives of foreign countries accredited to her Majesty.

Third—Her Majesty's Commissioners consider that it may be useful to point out that the proposed annual international exhibitions will differ materially from those which have urrecoded them. These will be comparatively limited in extent. The objects will be selected by competent judges before they are admitted. Only a few classes of industrial objects will be admitted each year. The arrangements will be included and taking care of their objects during the exhibition. It is intended that the exhibitions small be opened on the lat of May and closed ounctually on the 20th of September.

Fourth—Foreign countries will not have placed in their absolute disposal space in block, but divisions of space in each class, while in addition to such allottens; for one are allottens will his religious.

Fourth—Foreign countries will not have placed in their absolute disposal space in block, but divisions of space in productions for admission under the same rules as British subjects.

whom may an expected and strange them in the buildings. I have the choice which will enable her Majesty's Commissioners to receive objects and strange them in the buildings. I have the hone to be, sir, you're most obelient servant. B. COTT.

Lieutenant Colonel Roya i ngineers, Secretary. The Hon. SECHETARY OF STATE. Foreign Olines.

There is an enclosure giving a late of her Majesty's Commiscioners, the Earl of Derby, A. G., being president. They are one that the feature of enthlitions will be are one of the second services of enthlitions will be a second situation of the second situation of the second s

objects in the first exhibition will consist of the following classes, for each of which will be appointed a reporter and a separate committee:

I. Fine Artz.—I. Paintings of all kinds in oil, water colors, enamel, porcelain, &c. 2. Sculpture in marble, wood, stone, terra cotta, metal, iron, lvory and other materials. 3. Engravings—Lithography, photography, &c. 4. Architectural designs and models. 5. Tapestries, embroideries, lace, &c., shown for their true art and not as manufactures. 6. Designs for all kinds of decorative manufactures. 7. Copies of ancient pictures, enamels, reproductions in plaster, electro-lite of the control of the contro

2. Books. maps, globes, &c. & Appliances for physical training, including toys and games. 4. Spectmens and illustrations of modes for teacolog line art, natural instory and physical science.

IV. Hortcock r. —International exhibitions of new and rare plants, and of fruits, vegetables, flowers and plants, showing speciaties of cultivation, will be hald by the Royal floring speciaties of cultivation, will be hald by the Royal floring speciaties of cultivation, will be hald by the Royal floring speciaties of cultivation, will be hald by the Royal floring speciaties of cultivation, will be hald by the Royal floring to the production of one specimen of every object they manufacture, such object help manufacture, will be issued by the Royal Hortcuttural Society. The arrangement of the objects of manufacture, will be issued by the Royal Hortcuttural Society. The arrangement of the objects will be according to classes and not nationalities, as in former exhibitions. One-third of the whole available space will be assigned inscending to foreign exhibitors, who must obtain certificates for the schmission of their objects from their respective governments. Foreign countries will appoint their own judges. The remaining two-thirds of the space will be miled by objects produced either in the United Kingdom, or, if produced arroad, and direct to the building for inspection and approval of judges selected for the British exhibitors. Objects not accepted for the exhibition must be removed according to the notices given; but no objects exhibited can be removed until the close of the exhibition. All exhibitors, or their agents, must deliver at the building, into the charge of the proper officers, the objects manufacture and approval of indices in the first products will be appointed to a seal of the schmidtors, or their agents, must deliver at the building, into the charge of the obj

1881, London, July 23, 1239.

On the 16th of December last, Mr. Thornton addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, expressing a hope that the United States will acceed to the wish of Lord Clarendon and the Commission, by appointing a commissioner for the United States. In a letter dated November 17, the Secretary of the London Commission said:—"The proposed series of exhibitions is distinguished by certain special principles to which her Malesty's Commissioners think it letter dated November 17, the Secretary of the London Commission said:—The proposed series of exhibitions is distinguished by certain special principles to which her Majesty's Commissioners toink it may be desirable to direct prominently the attention of foreign governments. While the utility of international exhibitions is universally admitted, and, therefore, need not here be dwelt upon, it is also an acknowledged fact that, as nitheret conducted, they have entailed considerable expense both to the individual exhibitors and their respective governments. Her Majesty's Commissioners have, therefore endeavored to obviate this objection as far possible, and desire to call particular attention to certain points," etc.

Sign to the state of the state industry proposed to be held annually in London, the re-industry proposed to be held annually in London, the re-dent has been pleased to appoint Mr. N. M. Beckwith, of New York, as such Commissioner on the part of the United States. In conveying this intelligence of the appointment to lord Clarendon you will say that communications intended for Mr. Beskwith can be transmitted through the Longation of the United States at London. I am, sir, your obcilent survant, of United States at London.

& LATIBOP MOTLEY, Esq., &c.

WASHINGTON.

The Gold Conspiracy Investigation.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES ELICITED.

Corbin the Instigator of the Plot.

Redemption of Mutilated Bank

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1870. The Gold Plot Investigation-Imposent Disclosures Concerning the Conspiracy-Corbin

the Instigutor of the Affair. On Saturday the Committee on Banking and Cur-The Great "Pairing" Day-What it rency, by unanimous vote, agreed to close testimony terwards discussed the conclusions and recommend ations to be embraced in their report to the House. One of the objects of the investigation has been to discover, if possible, the origin of the speculation an advance in the premium on gold. Another was to ascertain who engineered the movement, and if any government officials were engaged, directly or indirectly. interested in it or responsible for it. With regard to the first, the committee are not quite clear. They are pretty well satisfied, however, that the plot was entered into prior to the nomination of General Butterfield as Assisstant Treasurer—that it was perfect in all its details, and that it was contemplated to use the Assisstant Treasurer and Sub-Treasurer at New York to further the ends of the plotters. This came out, very distinctly, in the evidence of Catherwood, Corbin's sonin-law. From the character of his evidence it would seem that he is not on particular good terms with either Corbin or Butterfield. He told all known, and is so generally accepted. Ununmarried girls of the realm were, poetleally he know about both of them, and perhaps much at least, considered the wards of the Emperor, and more; at all events, he was a willing witness against them. It appears that a system of ciphers, to be used in letters and despatches, was agreed upon, and was subsequently used. The Sub-Treasury, for instance, was designated the Jersey Railroad. It was all right or all wrong, as the case might be. that the arrangements were all made prior to But-terfield's appointment, and that he endorsed it. His appointment, according to Catherwood, was part of the plot. Coroln, it was alleged, was the most important witness that appeared before the committee. He seems to have been head devil in of St. Valentine its annual observance was by de-cree fixed for that day. This imparted to the day somewhat of a religious character, and restrained almost wholly the intemperance by which its cele-bration had been formerly marked. In time it grad-ually spread as a poetical custom among the unitions along the southern central border of Europe, and became popular among the Franks and other semi-barbanic peoples. Thence it gradually spread until it reached England, and there the festival was grasped and diligently observed. Among the Angio-Saxons it became a season of jound festiv-ity, courtship and matchmaking, and at last the the business, all the other parties belog mere accessories and supernumeraries. Pisk, Gould, Catherwood and others were taken in because Corbin found it impossible to execute his plans without their aid and the capital they could command. His stock in trade was his relationship to the President, and he used this to make Fisk and others beleve that he would control the action of the Treasury if they would furnish the "sinews of war." He neld out the idea that he could control the President, and the frequent visits of the latter to Corbin's house in New York, led many persons to believe the pretensions he put forth were not without foundation. Corbin, in his examination, was at first disposed to be very reticent. A cross examination by Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, brought out enough to convince even the cautious Corbin that it was better to make a clean breast of it, or at least as clean a one as his cautious nature would allow. He protested, on one occasion, very violently against the questioning of his intentions by Mr. Cox. Becoming somewnat trate he exclaimed "Mr. Chairman, 1 appeal from Congressmen to committee room to allow his wrath time to cool, and when he came back he had so far recovered himself as to apologize to the committee for his exhibition of temper. Many of the witnesses before the committee, especially brokers, were immaterial, and testimony was so trashy and irrelevant that the committee do not propose to print it. Most of these brokers had cases in the New York courts growing out of the gold speculation, and they seemed anxious to try them before the committee in advance. This thing would have gone on indefinitely, but it was gation that, on motion of Mr. Cox, it was stopped, and several witnesses who are inxloas to testify did not enjoy that privilege There was an animated discussion in the committee about the propriety of anouncing General Grant, Mrs. Grant, General Dent and Mrs., Corbin The names of these parties were frequently aragged in by the witnesses in their dence, and some of the members of the committee thought it due to them that they should be allowed to explain and clear up whatever had been said about them. Mr. Cox at first offered a resolution respectfully requesting the President to appear before the committee and give any explanation he had. This was rejected, only two republicans voting with the two democrats on the committee in layor of it. A motion was made that those parts of the testimony wherein Mrs. Grant's name was mentioned be read to her, and that her deposition with reference to them be taken, not before the committee, but at the White House. This was also defeated. Motions to summon Mrs. Corbin and General Dent met with a similar fate. General Horace Por ter, the President's private secretary, sommoned at his own request, it is said to give him an opportunity to deny the allegations

made by some of the witnesses about his being in-

terested in gold speculations. He testified further

that the celebrated letter sent by Corbin to the Presi

dent, while the latter was sojourning at Washing-

ton, Pa., had been destroyed and that no copy of it

was on file. He did not appear to know anything about

its contents. It came out that the correspondence

watch is said to have passed between Mrs. Grant

and Mrs. Corbin during the gold panic have also

been destroyed. On the subject of these letters the

committee are comparatively ignorant. Among the

recommendations which it is supposed the commit tee will make will be some change in the mode of

issuing and using certified checks and in the man-

ner of doing business at the gold clearing house

These things contributed in a great degree to further

Interviewing the President.

Hon. James M. Cavanagh, delegate from Montana

presented stateen citizens of that Territory vester

day to the President, who made many inquirtes re-

specting its condition, and was gratified in learning

of its prosperity. The visitors were pleased with

Redemption of Mutilated Bank Notes.

Work in the office of the Comptroller of the Cur-

rency has increased considerably within a few

months, particularly in the redemption division

of that bureau, owing to the rapidity with which

national bank notes which have been worn out and

perome mutilated by constant use, are being sent to

the department for redemption. Frequently & hun-

dred packages of muniated notes are received daily

secretary Beiknap's Recoption.

Secretary and Mrs. Beiknap last evening held their first card reception of the season. It was at-

tended by the President and Vice President and all

the members of the Cabinet, General Sherman, Gen. eral Sheridan and a very large number of persons

most prominent in the political, diplomatic and

Protection of Seamen-Petition of the Ameria

can Sramen's Friend Society.

the following petition has been presented to Con-

fashionable circles of the metropolis,

the plans of the gold speculators.

their interview.

at this office.

ers & Co., 12 Ruo de la Paix.

and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at tweive o'clock noon.

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Royal Havana Lottery.—For Official Draw-ag for February 5, 1870, see at other part of the paper. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wallawet, New York.

Royal Havana Lotteyy.—Prizes Paid to Gold, glormation furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloom and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, U Wall street, N. Y.

Something Interesting to Rich Men: The Way a Camel Goes Through the Eye of a Neodie, illustrated by a lifelike engraving, in this week's NEW YORK LEDGER, ready TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 12 o'clock, the LEDGES also contains:--

AN ESSAY ON THE MARRIAGE RELATION, by the Car Dr. John Hall.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY. THE REAUTIFUL.

61R WALTER RALEIGH, FOUNDER OF VEGINIA.

LETTER TO MR. BRECHER.

AN OLD BACHELOR'S VALENTINE. In a fultion to the above, the LEDGER has its usual va-

ricty of pure and delightful stories, sketches, posms and essays, from the pens of such able and popular writers as Mr. and Mrs. LEON LEWIS, Judge CLARK, Professor PECE, SYLVANUS COBB. Jr., Mrs. RANDOLPH, MARY KYLE DALLAS and Mrs. KIDDER, The LEDGER & always full of life. Noboly ever complains that even a sis-

TRESS:—
TO THE HONORABLE THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
Tour petitioners, the American Seamen's Friend Society, organized in the city of New York in 1828 and incorporated in 1835, "to improve the social and unural condition of seamen," in the prosecution of its objects, having examilished, either directions of the objects, having examilished, either directions the objects, and supporting chaptains and series borners, and supporting chaptains and series of the world, and supporting chaptains and part of the world, and having the objects was and needs of seames, would respectfully represent that a certain impassive, originating in this opening with the specific parts of the series of t gle anmber to dull